

HE HAS FINISHED

Cross-Examination of Harry Orchard at Haywood Trial Completed After Six Days.

ONLY ONCE HE FALTERED

The Remarkable Witness Continued Cool and Self Possessed to the Last in the Face of Strong Attack.

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—Into the further cross-examination of Harry Orchard Monday counsel for William D. Haywood repeatedly threw the suggestion of a great counter conspiracy, formulated and carried out by the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners and indicated a determination to construct their main line of defense on that field. They carried Orchard by slow steps and through the minutest details from the dynamiting of the Independence station down to the attempt on the life of Fred Bradley and his family, and in addition to a series of particular attacks on the credibility of the witness and the general prob-

witness. Attorney Richardson again suggested that Orchard was being coached by Detective McParland and counsel for the prosecution and provoked the sharpest wrangle that the attorney and witness have had in their long contest.

Just before the noon recess the monotony of the examination was broken by Orchard's description of his attempts to kill Sherman Bell in Denver. For some 12 nights he was at Bell's residence waiting an opportunity to shoot him. More than once Bell's life was saved by the barking of small dogs.

Orchard said Pettibone asked him to get a position as life insurance solicitor before going to Canon City. He got letters of recommendation from several persons, among them Mr. Hawkins, a law partner of Attorney Richardson, who has conducted the cross examination of Orchard. Haywood later told Orchard he had made a mistake in getting a letter from Hawkins, for if anything happened in Canon City it might involve the attorney who had been representing the federation.

Boise, Idaho, June 14.—The men who are battling to save the life of William D. Haywood and the good name of the Western Federation of Miners made their greatest assault

CAPITAL CITY CHAT

NEWSPAPER MEN TO COME INTO THE LIME LIGHT.

PASSES MUST BE LISTED

Railway Commission Requests Union Pacific Road to Report on All Newspaper Contracts in Force in the State of Nebraska.

Editors of newspapers holding contracts with the Union Pacific railroad to exchange advertising for transportation are now to come in for a share of the publicity which as up to this time been monopolized in a large degree by doctors and lawyers. A letter has been written from the office of the state railway commission to General Manager A. L. Mohler advising him that the Union Pacific has not yet fully complied with the terms of the recent order relating to pass lists and asking him to report on all newspaper contracts which the road has in force in Nebraska.

No other line has been served with like notice, for the reason that the railway commission has no knowledge that any of them are making contracts with the newspapers. If there is anyone who knows that they are and will so apprise the commission, submitting some basis of fact on which to proceed, it will call for the contracts and names of the signers. The railway board has such information relative to the Union Pacific. In fact there has been no effort by the management to conceal the fact that it is still giving transportation to newspapers who will publish its announcements on that basis, but for some reason General Manager Mohler did not include this class of contracts in his report.

Found Daughter Keeping "Bach."

A Lincoln lady who recently visited the extreme western part of Nebraska to see her daughter, who has been engaged in teaching school in that locality, was greatly shocked to find that the young lady had been "baching" it in the schoolhouse, instead of boarding in a private family as the mother had supposed. It was explained to her, however, that this was no uncommon occurrence in the west. The accommodations among the ranchers for taking boarders are not the best, and the plan of having the teacher "bach" is the best way out of it. The school board is considerate, furnishing a cook stove which does double duty in heating the school room and preparing the meals of the teacher. The only additional necessity is a pair of bed springs which can be laid on the floor at night and leaned up against the wall with a "blackboard" attachment during the day time. After all, the plan might not seem so bad to the matron, but it is rather a sudden change for a Lincoln high school graduate.

The General Thayer Monument.

The contract for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of General John M. Thayer has been awarded to Kimball Bros., of the capital city, and they now have the work well under way. The monument is to be paid for by the state, the last legislature having appropriated \$1,250 for that purpose. The contractors will place the monument for \$1,235.

It is to be of granite, undressed faces. The base is to be six feet square, the second base four and one-half feet square, and the upright block will be three and one-half feet square at the bottom and three feet two inches square at the top, with a point on top. The height from top to bottom of base will be ten feet and ten inches.

On one face will be a bronze tablet bearing a large profile of General Thayer and an inscription, and on another side will be a G. A. R. emblem in bronze. According to the terms of the contract the monument is to be in place by September 1, 1907. Unveiling services will be held, but the time will not be set until it is definitely known when the monument will be ready.

Passes Returned.

The Missouri Pacific railroad, by its vice president, C. S. Clarke, of St. Louis, has filed with the railway commission a list of names of men who have returned their passes. The railroad company asks that the names be taken from the list of pass holders formerly filed with the board for the reason that the passes have been returned and cancelled. Those who have parted with their Missouri Pacific passes are W. P. McCreary of Hastings, T. S. Allen of Lincoln, Edgar Ferneau of Auburn, H. H. Mauck of Nelson, F. H. Stubbs and G. W. Stubbs of Superior.

More Interest for the State.

The announcement has been made by State Treasurer Brian that the rate of interest paid for the use of state funds is to be raised from 2 to 3 per cent. All state funds not invested in securities are deposited in banks that give bonds at state depositories, and the interest goes to the state. During the last biennium \$16,700 interest was collected. The same amount of money on deposit under the new rate of interest will bring in \$8,350 more. The state treasurer decided to raise the interest rate because he believes the state's money is worth as much as any bond's money. The banks pay from 3 to 4 per cent interest to every depositor except the state. Treasurer Brian has applications from good banks that are willing to pay 3 per cent interest if he will permit them to become state depositories. He has intention of farming out state funds to the highest bidder, but intends to place them with solid and substantial banks, as has been the custom in the past. The state deposits, considering the manner in which they are drawn upon, amount to a time deposit. There is now \$316,000 in the seventy-six depositories, and of that sum \$325,000 is in banks outside of Lincoln and Omaha, and the treasurer has not drawn upon the country banks during the past six months. The treasurer has a checking account with Lincoln and Omaha banks. It is believed the present depositories will nearly all consent to pay the increased rate.

To Enforce Primary Law.

Secretary of State Junkin is having blanks printed to be placed in the hands of candidates or their friends, who desire their names printed on the primary ballot to be voted Tuesday, September 3. The blanks will be mailed to county clerks before July 1. One of the blanks will be an application form for candidates themselves who are willing to say they want a nomination. Another will be furnished to fit the case when a candidate lets his friends do all the hustling. If the aspirant for office himself makes a written request in legal form, he can get his name on the ballot without any other formality than the payment of a filing fee. If he be unwilling to do this, it will require an application bearing the signatures of twenty-five voters and also the filing fee before the name can be placed on the ticket. In that contingency, too, the prospective candidate must file an affidavit that if elected he will serve. The state will supply a blank form for this also.

State Fees Increasing.

Owing to the new laws governing filings in the office of the secretary of state, Secretary Junkin is able to report a large increase in receipts for the first six months over the same period last year. His semi-annual report contains the following statement:

For affixing great seal and forwarding notarial commission	\$ 508.00
For filing articles of incorporation, etc.....	10,804.45
For making transcripts and certificates	429.40
For labels and trade marks	4.50
For issuing brands and marks	199.50
For motor vehicle licenses	366.00
For filing certificates of agents	61.15
From all other sources72
Total	\$12,373.72

For the same period of time one year ago the receipts of the office were \$6,315.52, showing a net increase of \$6,058.20 for the first half of 1907.

Fusion at Primaries.

The direct primary law permits fusion at primary elections and Secretary of State Junkin has so informed County Superintendent Frank J. Mundy of Furnas county, who asks whether a candidate can have his name printed on more than one ticket at a primary. Mr. Mundy is a fusionist and desires to run both as a democratic and populist candidate. Twenty-five electors of the party with which a candidate affiliates must sign a candidate's application for a place on the ballot. The word "affiliate" has puzzled some of the candidates. The Furnas county superintendent will be apprised that if the required number of electors belonging to any party shall petition to have the name of any candidate printed on its ballot there is nothing in the law to prevent this being done. This will permit fusion in the primaries.

Commission in Limelight.

Representative Harrison of Otoe county, chairman of the house committee on railroads, was in Lincoln last week and incidentally called at the office of the state board of transportation when representatives of a corporation were asking the board to set aside a law passed by the legislature. "The eyes of the people are on the railway commission," said Mr. Harrison after the hearing, "and if the work of the legislature is to go for naught the electors will send back another set of men to the legislature with a little more stringent instructions as to legislation."

SYMPATHY FOR THE FISH.

Upton Sinclair's Amazing Parable on Charity of the Rich.

Upton Sinclair, in an address before a body of Chicago Socialists, said of charity:

"The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously, then they help them slightly. It is like the young lady angler.

"Why," said a man to this young lady, "do you always carry a bottle of liniment with you on your fishing excursions?"

She sighed.
"I am sorry," she said plaintively, "for the poor little fish. And so, when I take one off the hook, I always rub its cut mouth with some liniment."

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physician Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Patient Despaired of Cure—Cuticura Remedies Cured Her.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black spotsches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of ——. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in the worst form. Their treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. My husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the breaking out. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every spotch was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1905."

Suppose any man shall despise me. Let him look to that himself. But I will look to this that I be not discovered doing or saying anything deserving of contempt.—Marcus Aurelius.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

To the man outside every love looks like a first love.

ADA COUNTY COURTHOUSE.



Building at Boise, Idaho, where William D. Haywood is now being tried for conspiracy in connection with the murder of ex-Governor Stunenberg. Cross between windows in first floor shows cell of accused man.

ability of his stories, and preparing the way for their own testimony in rebuttal, they sought to show that Orchard has a mania for boasting of the commission of crimes non-existent except in his own mind and that he is testifying under the control and suggestion of Detective McParland.

Passing then to the dynamiting of the Independence station, he first crime with which the testimony of Orchard directly connects Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, they endeavored to show that Orchard in springing the mine had purposely sought to spare the on coming train and the non-union men who were expected to entrain and that the whole plot was engineered by agents of the mine owners and railway managers, who wanted a comparatively harmless "outrage" to injure the union miners who were on strike.

Boise, Idaho, June 12.—The attack of the Haywood defense on the testimony of Harry Orchard goes on unremittingly and the witness will probably be continued on the stand for two full days. Orchard withstands the strain with remarkable fortitude and at the end of six days shows no indication of mental or physical flagging. This day began with the story of the dynamiting of Fred Bradley in San Francisco and the defense made a long and determined effort to expose several features of it to doubt, improbability and future discrediting and to vitiate it all by revealing the hand of the Pinkertons.

Orchard who confesses that he hesitated at no crime and took a hundred desperate chances in those he committed, made an interesting contribution to the psychological study of his personality when he called himself a coward. He said he was too cowardly to openly kill Judge Gabbert, said that he regarded all his acts as cowardly.

Boise, Idaho, June 13.—The cross examination of Harry Orchard Wednesday was carried over the attempt on the life of Gov. Peabody at Canon City and the events immediately succeeding, including the Goddard and Gabbert dynamite plots, and follows the usual methods designed to confuse and discredit the

upon Harry Orchard Thursday when carrying the review by cross-examination to his life of crime down to his confession they bitterly assailed his guiding motives. Six days they spent in stripping him before the jury of every shred of morality of character and then suddenly turning upon him in final fierce attack they fought with every means known to the legal craft to convince the jury that Orchard was committing a crime in falsely swearing away the lives of innocent men in the hope of saving his own. They carried their attack to the very language with which the witness answered their questions and everywhere they alleged by forceful implication that it was put into his mouth by men controlling him.

The series of quickly delivered attacks to the trial amid the scenes centering around the high witness chair in Judge Woods' court a depth of dramatic intensity, a compelling human interest that gripped and held every man and woman who watched and listened. Orchard failed when they recited to him the tale of killing David and Uriah that Detective McParland related to him when he came seeking a confession. He fought to save himself but the tears filled his eyes and he rocked unevenly like a fainting woman. His voice lowered to huskiness and he hid his face in a handkerchief. Then he steadied himself and went on strongly to the end. He defended his motives by saying that he had finally by true conversion and penitence had resolved to make all possible reparation by freely confessing all. McParland had told him that he was doing a great service for the state and that states were kind to men who served them; there was no other promise.

Orchard left the stand at 2:30 o'clock after having occupied it for a total of 32 and a half hours. Just before he was excused and remanded he went back to the hands of the prosecution and identified the casing of the bomb he planted at the gate of Judge Goddard's house in Denver. Orchard is to return to the witness chair later because the defense must lay the formal lines for impeaching him and the state must still have its re-direct examination.

